

CRAVATH LEADS NATIONALS

Supplants Jim Thorpe as the Slugger of the Old League

HIS BATTING MARK TO DATE IS .351

Ty Cobb Increased His Lead in American League, Being 14 Points in Front

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Jim Thorpe, the Indian outfielder of the Boston Braves, has relinquished the batting leadership of the National league, according to averages released to-day and which include games of last Wednesday. He has dropped to second place with an average of .348. Gavey Cravath, Philadelphia, former league leader who was dethroned early in July by the Indian, has again advanced to the head of the list, with a mark of .351.

Benny Kauff, New York, and Cravath are sharing home run honors with nine circuit drives each. Z. Wheat, Brooklyn, has taken the lead in total bases from Kauff. He has 169 total bases. Cravath, Pittsburgh, continued to show the way to the base stealers with 29 thefts. Ty Cobb, Detroit's star, increased his lead among the American league batters during the last week, and now is 14 points in front of the runners-up—Yeach, a teammate, and Sisler of St. Louis, who are tied for second place with 371.

Sisler has reached the 200 mark in total bases and also is out in front among the base stealers with 24 to his credit. Ruth, Boston, seems unable to increase his home run total, which remains at 16.

ODD NAMES FOUND IN WAR RISK INSURANCE

Paris Green, Little Kittle Karr and Dinner Bell Were Among Those Present in the Service; Will Swindle of Texas Was Another.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Paris Green helped win the war. So did a Little Kittle Karr and a Dinner Bell. All of them were in the army, according to file cards in the bureau of war risk insurance. Green lives in Huntington, W. Va., Little Kittle Karr makes his home in Norfolk, Va., and Dinner Bell was rung in Norfolk, into the service from Tricket, Mo. Some others who appear in the bureau's files are:

Asad Experience Wilson of Van Hook, N. D., Mih Gosh of Chicago, Green Horn of Statesboro, Ga., Velvet Couch of Brinkley, Ark., Will Swindle of Center, Tex., Slaughter Bug of Oscar Tarrin, La., and E. Pluribus Brown of Perry, Ga.

Chocolate Candy Clark, Owen Money, Willie Darling, Clark Britton Turner, Wiley Fox Hunter, Green Berry Anderson, Yonustus Horrible Riner, George Sleeps From House, Handsome Pleasant Ayres, Green Hue Jackson, Lloyd George Parliament, Grief Grimes, Precious Eugene Grant, Free Office Graves, Huckleberry Shell, Isaac Didnot Butcher and Fine German also are listed.

The broad jump record in names goes to a resident of Salmon, Idaho, who hurls five before he reaches the tape. He is Harry Adolph Thomas Richard Eugene Bullock and the clerks in the bureau are tempted to disturb Mr. Bullock's continuity by punting him. The clerks have found 49 ways of spelling Aloysius and 18 ways of spelling Ignatz. There were 33,000 Johnnies, 51,000 Smiths and 18,500 Walkers in the service. Forty-seven thousand Williams were with the colors. There were 51 Jose Rodriguez in the 374th infantry.

Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, Robert E. Lee and William Jennings were in the service by the hundreds. Napoleon Bonaparte, or rather a dozen of him, fought for the United States. General Grant, General Wellington and General Jackson also helped beat the Germans. Quite a few Virgin Marys were in the army, too. These latter were largely made of Latin. Orange Cobb of Nolma, N. C., and his son, Lemon Cobb, were in the service.

Strengthen the Farmers' Hands. If we do not insist upon the best sort of farm homes, and in every way make it easy for those who pursue farming to secure and maintain them; if we do not encourage and set up such standards of farm life as shall keep men and women happy in their work and surroundings, we will find ourselves facing a disastrous lack at the very source of our strength as well as our production.

To guard against such a contingency we must make good roads, better schools and more active churches our first consideration. There can be no satisfactory farm life where transportation and social intercourse are impeded by mud and ruts. Everyone knows how many farmers have moved to town in order to give their children decent school advantages. And no student of the last dozen years can have failed to recognize the weakness of the rural church as a moral and cultural influence in the community.

These are the three main issues to be met. Anyone who thinks they solely concern the farm is blind to the major problems of world progress. The food crops we raise on our farms during the next ten years will largely determine the physical welfare of half the people of the world. The kind of homes we encourage and make possible on these farms will virtually influence our whole citizenship.

It is no longer a matter of urging a movement back to the farm. That, of course, is necessary. But perhaps the best and surest way of encouraging such a trend is to get back to the farm with all our sense and resources and make it the most attractive, as it is the most valuable asset we have.—Philadelphia North American.

H. Zeno, an employee of the American Woolen Co. of Winooski, had the misfortune to have his hand caught between a cylinder and a press while at work. Dr. E. A. Heath was called and ordered the man's removal to the Fletcher Fletcher hospital. It was feared that blood poisoning would set in so that preventive measures are being taken as he is still in a very serious condition.

Compressed. "A good many people bottled their wrath against the prohibition law." "Well, there's a kick in that bottled stuff, anyway."—Boston Transcript.

SICK KIDNEYS MAKE LAME BACKS

Cause broken, unrefreshing sleep, and in many cases that tired feeling that makes it so hard to get up in the morning. They also cause loss of appetite, lack of ambition, and other troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla contains the medicinal herbs, barks, roots, etc., that strengthen and tone these organs, and relieve their ordinary ailments. Take it. And if you need a laxative, take Hood's Pills—they work right—Adv.



Give Cuticura the Care Of Your Skin

And watch that troublesome eruption disappear. Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply Cuticura Ointment. For eczema, rashes, itching, etc., they are wonderful. Nothing to insure a clear skin and good hair as making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations.

Do not fail to test the fascinating fragrance of Cuticura. Take an exquisitely scented face and skin-perfuming powder. See everywhere.

GERMANS HAVE TWO FLOTILLAS OF TORPEDO BOATS

These Ships Constitute All the Warships Left in the German Navy, According to Information Received at American Army Headquarters

With the American Forces in Germany, Aug. 15 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The Germans have organized two flotillas of torpedo boats since the armistice, and these constitute virtually all the warships left in active service in the German navy, according to information received here.

One of the flotillas is described in "Mitschiffs," a German naval periodical which has reached the American headquarters, as the iron torpedo boat flotilla. It consists of 12 torpedo boats which, the periodical says, have been engaged in maintaining order on the western coast of Germany.

Some of the vessels of the flotilla have been used on several occasions for police duty in the port of Hamburg, doing duty guarding allied food shipments to the Czechoslovakia and similar work during periods of disorder. The flotilla has its headquarters at Wilhelmshaven. A landing corps of about 360 men is distributed among the 12 boats, each of which has a platoon of 30, commanded by a naval lieutenant. The clothing and arms of members of this landing corps are the same as in the infantry.

The other group of vessels, called the Haff flotilla, is supposed to be doing similar duty on the Baltic coast near the Russian boundary, with headquarters in Koenigsberg. The boats are armed with machine guns, and in some cases with 3.7 centimeter guns as well. The flotilla was organized for operation in connection with the East Prussian Freivillige corps and was until a few weeks ago subject to the commander of the northern army.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

John M. Brown of Castleton Put Under \$1,000 Bail.

Rutland, Aug. 16.—James Melvin Brown of Castleton, an employee of the Milling company, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Carl A. Beach on a warrant issued on complaint of State's Attorney P. M. M. Phelps of Fair Haven, charging bigamy. Brown was arraigned before City Judge George M. Goldard in this city and was bound over to Rutland county court, bail being fixed at \$1,000, which he failed to furnish, being sent to jail.

The respondent is charged with marrying at Castleton last Saturday night Miss Fern A. Nichols, when he already had a wife, who was formerly Josephine Ritchie, living at Manning, N. V., where Brown lived for some time prior to several years' service in the army, from which he has been honorably discharged. He claims that he made application at Messina for a divorce from the first Mrs. Brown and supposed that he had obtained a bill. Investigation shows that there was some sort of a hearing on the matter in one of the lower courts of New York state, but that the case was not taken to the superior court where bills are issued. He is over 30 years old and his "second" wife is 17. There was no attempt to keep the Vermont marriage secret. Lawrence, Lawrence & Stafford are Brown's attorneys.

TRAVELING INCOG.

Prince Luiz, Grandson of Last Emperor of Brazil, Is in Portugal. Rio Janeiro, Aug. 14.—Local newspapers print a dispatch from Portalegre, Portugal, that Prince Luiz, grandson of Dom Pedro II, last emperor of Brazil, is traveling in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in the southern part of the country. The dispatch says that the prince, who was a captain in the French army during the war, is traveling incognito and declares that he came to Brazil to visit friends and his presence has no political significance.

The decree of banishment against royalists is still effective in Brazil. The news has created widespread interest, many doubting its credibility.

BACK TO PRISON.

Harry Greiger Had Just Been Released from Dannemora Prison.

Burlington, Aug. 16.—Harry Greiger, colored, was sentenced in municipal court yesterday to not less than two, nor more than two and one-half years at the state prison in Windsor. During the past nine years Greiger has been an inmate of four different prisons and a week ago he completed a five-year sentence at Dannemora prison for grand larceny. Greiger was charged here with stealing a traveling luncheon outfit from the car of Charles L. Woodbury, which was parked in front of the postoffice.

MUST EXTEND HAND TO AMERICAN RAILROADS

If Congress Proposes to Build a Foundation for American Prosperity, Says Forney Johnston.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—If Congress proposes to build a foundation for American prosperity it must extend a steady hand to the railroad. Forney Johnston of the advisory council for the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities told the House interstate commerce committee yesterday.

"If Congress does not take courageous and constructive action now," said Mr. Johnston, appearing in behalf of the Warfield six per cent return plan, "the progress of a generation toward a well-regulated system of privately owned and operated railway transportation will be destroyed and the 66th Congress will have forced government ownership under conditions and with results which the future alone can assay."

Mr. Johnston contended the Security System association had presented the only process that would avoid "this fatal and irrevocable step." Pointing out that in 1916 ninety-one railroads, operating more than 20,000 miles had paid no dividends whatever, he declared American railroads had been kept in a brand line before the doors of the interstate commerce commission since 1910, and that relief by the commission had been denied or grudgingly and sparingly dealt out because certain roads in each region were thought to be affluent.

"Yet before the committees of Congress and in every case brought before the commission to advance rates," the witness said, "a vast mileage of American railway has been choked off with the assertion that average statistics show average prosperity. In all of these cases the commission has been actuated to deny general relief because certain roads were prosperous and the commission was unwilling to add to their prosperity even to save the large number of roads which were receiving admittedly inadequate revenue."

It was to meet this situation, he told the committee that the Warfield plan would direct the commission to fix rates so that the roads could earn a minimum guarantee return of 6 per cent on capital invested with division of all surplus over that figure among employees, the public and the earning road.

"The fundamental proposal of the Warfield plan," Mr. Johnston declared, "is that this continual basis of warfare between the shippers and the railroads, the constant depressing factor against relief before the commission when relief is necessary must be removed by regulation of excess earnings which will relieve shipping organization of their apprehension and the commission of the odium which would be visited upon it if affluent railroads were given higher rates to protect American transportation from bankruptcy."

In contending that Congress must give constructive relief or else see the railroads plunged into bankruptcy or government ownership, Mr. Johnston said the Warfield plan offered the "one solution upon which all conflicting elements in the situation could unite."

"We feel absolutely assured," he said, "that in presenting the association plan we stand upon safe ground, consistent with the constitution and with American traditions. While it is progressive in its acceptance of ideal of complete regulation we are certain it preserves the incentive to good service, high efficiency and consideration for passengers and shippers which no governmental organization or class organization would accord."

NEW COURSES ARRANGED.

Training for Social Workers and Secretarial Course at U. V. M.

The commercial and economics department of the University of Vermont is being enlarged and strengthened to satisfy present day requirements and modern business needs as the war has developed them. In addition to new courses to be added to the business course, a training course for social workers and a secretarial course are to be added, and arrangements are to be made so that students may be especially prepared to take the state examinations for certified public accountants.

Students pursuing secretarial studies will be required to take stenography and typewriting as well as courses in business administration, secretarial bookkeeping, accounting, secretarial correspondence, business law, and electives from the commerce and economics department sufficient to satisfy the degree requirements leading to the degree of bachelor of science.

The training course for social workers will include the study of social institutions, organized charity work, family rehabilitation, industrial conditions, penal institutions, social problems, education, and such other subjects as may be deemed necessary. The great demand for these new courses at the University of Vermont will necessitate more instructors, and Professor George G. Groat, head of the commerce and economics department, expects to engage them before the opening of the college year so that the larger enrollment in these subjects may be provided for.

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ARBITRATORS ARE NAMED

To Settle the Contention in Burlington Street Car Strike

STRIKERS FIRM FOR UNION RECOGNITION

Company Declares Cars Will Be Operated Monday, Anyway

Burlington, Aug. 16.—The officials of the Traction company announced to-day that they will resume the operations of the street car service Monday morning without fail. At a meeting held yesterday afternoon a committee, consisting of Mayor Jackson, Fred Labelle of the union and Silas Lyman of the company, decided, after much discussion, on an arbitration committee, composed of John J. Whalen, chosen by the company, George E. Whitney, chosen by the strikers, and George Berry, chosen by the mayor.

This committee will meet to-night and hear both sides of the matter and recommend action tending to end the strike. The men remain firm in their demand that the union be recognized. The company is just as stubborn in its refusal to recognize the union.

If the matter is not settled by the strikers returning to work it is anticipated that the cars will run Monday by men brought from a distance.

HARDWICK

Hardwick may be quiet, very quiet in a business way, but it is the big noise when it comes to supporting the claustrated, the town having more than gone over the top in its sale of 750 season tickets, and probably could have sold a great many more, but the sale stopped at noon Thursday. Mrs. Winifred Cook, the publicity lady, who has been here for the past week, was a hustler and Hardwick people, as well as the people in the surrounding towns who met her, are hoping she will be returned here another year and it is an assured fact that we shall wait the Redpath again. The tent and crew arrived Friday morning and had the big top up by nightfall and everything was in shipshape at the old stand on Wolcott street Saturday afternoon for the opening performance, when the Williams public singers (colored) and A. Eugene Hartman, a guest of the latter in an address, "The Joy Maker," and if the entertainments to follow are in a class with the first one, the tent will be packed every afternoon and evening during the coming week.

There was an interesting meeting of the Abnaki Golf club at Cobb's barber shop Friday evening, at which time several new members were admitted and plans talked over and discussed.

Mrs. Sarah Allen was a business visitor at the county seat Saturday.

Ralph Taylor visited relatives in South Troy the past week.

Mrs. James Dreffer of Springfield, Mass., was recently admitted to the hospital for treatment.

Harold Robertson was operated on at the local hospital for the removal of enlarged tonsils last Thursday morning by Drs. Crane and George of this place.

Miss Luna Currier has been home from her work in Springfield, Mass., the past week.

Lewis Parmelee of Wilmington has been a recent guest of friends here.

Donald Merrill of Boston is a guest of his parents, W. E. Merrill and wife.

Robert L. Fuller, who has been with the army of occupation in Germany since the signing of the armistice, arrived home Friday morning from Camp Devens, where he received his discharge from the service. He landed Aug. 9. Bob is looking fine.

The orchestra furnished music for a dance in Stowe Friday night.

Geddon Fournier has bought the John Rowell, Jr., farm on the hill road to Greensboro, the sale involving about \$8,000.

Mrs. A. O. Hooker of Portland, Ore., has been a guest of her brother, W. H. Conner, this week. She has not seen her brother for four years.

Mrs. W. C. Clark and son, Theodore, of Wilmington, are guests of relatives here for a few days.

Mrs. Lucia Ferris returned the latter part of the week from an extended visit with relatives in South Hero and Manchester, N. H.

Mrs. John D. Sargent of Mt. Airy, N. C., has been a guest of old friends and relatives here the past week.

Joseph Kanosky, Jr., and Joseph Kanosky, Jr., of Lynn, Mass., were recent guests at Oscar Schlarman's.

Mrs. May Jones has been in Waterbury for some time, caring for her mother, who is quite ill.

"BUCK PRIVATE SOCIETY."

Has Been Organized and Plans to Have Branches in All States.

With the American Forces in Germany, Aug. 16 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The Buck Private Society organized at Montauban by members of the 1st division, announced recently that headquarters in the United States would be opened in Chicago late in August with Edward M. McGuire, in charge. Branches are to be established in every state in the union, according to present plans.

Private Paul F. Collins, battery D, 6th field artillery, of Los Angeles, Cal., is president of the society, which has several thousand members. All headquarters of the society in the different states will be known technically as "dug outs."

A woman's auxiliary is also planned, which will include in its membership all women who served with the American expeditionary forces, such as war fare workers, telephone operators and nurses.

As its platform the society has adopted these planks: "Broader educational work; cleaner politics; compulsory schooling for all boys under 16 years of age; to make bigger and better Americans and to interest ourselves in industry, commerce and labor."

The society is characterized as a "great monument for the heroic dead of the A. E. F." and it is planned to make fathers and mothers of men who died in action in France honorary members. One of the duties of members of the society will be to make an annual visit to the homes of soldiers who died on the battlefields of the world war.

Membership in the society is restricted to privates.

DEEPEST WELLS IN WORLD.

In Order to Find Oil-Bearing and Gas-Bearing Sands.

During the last few years the Hope Natural Gas Co. and the Peoples Natural Gas Co., both of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been drilling deep wells in northern West Virginia and southwestern Pennsylvania to find deeper oil-bearing and gas-bearing sands, their object being to reach, if possible, the horizon of the rich Clinton sand of Ohio, which, according to Dr. I. C. White, the state geologist of West Virginia, should be found in this region at depths between 7,000 and 8,000 feet.

Drilling for Deep Oil and Gas.

The first exceptionally deep well thus drilled, the R. A. Geary well, of the Peoples Natural Gas Co., is about four miles northwest of McDonald, Pa., and about 20 miles southwest of Pittsburgh. The mouth of the well is about 1,050 feet above sea level. The well penetrates the Gordon strata sand, the last of the usual gas sands in this region, at a depth of 1,971 feet. From this point to a depth of 6,700 feet the strata penetrated are alternately "lime" and "slate," and from 6,700 feet to the bottom, 7,248 feet, they are "sand" and "lime" interspersed with about 60 feet of rock salt. The second deep well was drilled by the Hope Natural Gas Co. on the farm of M. O. Goff, about eight miles northeast of Clarksburg, in northern West Virginia. Its mouth is 1,164 feet above sea level. The well begins 200 feet below the level of the Pittsburgh coal and penetrates the usual oil-bearing and gas-bearing sands, the lowest being the Bayard, which lies at a depth of 2,210 feet. The strata in the remainder of the well are alternately "lime" and "slate." The third deep well, the J. H. Lake, of the Hope Natural Gas Co., is about eight miles southeast of Fairmount, W. Va. It is about 20 miles north of the Goff well and about 60 miles south of the Geary well. The mouth of the well is about 1,300 feet above sea level. The Bayard sand, the lowest of the gas sands, was found in this well at a depth of 2,050 feet. The remaining strata are alternately "lime," "slate," and "sand."

Four Deepest Wells in the World.

Named in order of depth, the four deepest wells in the world are the Lake, 7,248 feet; the Goff, 7,248; a well at Cuzco, Peru, 7,348 feet; and the Geary, 7,248. The two deepest wells in the world are therefore the Lake and the Goff, the Lake surpassing the German well by the large margin of 231 feet. In comparison with these great depths, other depths reached by wells or mines sunk in the crust of the earth are rather insignificant. The deepest mine in the world is shaft No. 3, of the Tamarack mine, in Houghton county, Michigan, which has reached a depth of 5,200 feet. Other shafts of the Tamarack Co. and of the Calumet & Hecla mine, in the Lake Superior region, reach depths between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. Three shafts in the Příbram silver mines, in Austria, have reached depths of about 3,300 feet. The Victoria quartz mine, at Bendigo, Australia, is 4,300 feet deep. A number of shafts in the Transvaal gold region of South Africa have been sunk to depths of about 4,000 feet.

Limits to Depths of Mines and Wells.

The depth to which a mining shaft can be sunk is limited by the heat of the rocks, as the temperature at a depth of a mile in nearly all parts of the earth is so high that workmen can not live in it, even with ventilation. The depth to which a well six inches in diameter can be drilled seems to depend chiefly on skill in drilling and strength of cable. The cable itself is heavy and besides carrying its own weight and the weight of the drill, which weighs one or two tons, it must bear strains produced by vertical movements of the drill, which may be so great as to break it at any moment, so that the drill and a part of the cable may be lodged in the well in such a way that they can not be removed. Exceptional skill is required, therefore, in operating the ponderous machinery used in drilling a well. The drill, which is a column of steel about five inches in diameter and 40 to 50 feet long, beveled to a V-shaped edge at the lower end, is attached to one end of the cable, and at the other end, determined by the driller, the cable is attached to a long beam, which is operated in the same manner as the walking beam of a steamboat.

VERMONT POTATOES GOOD.

Inspectors Who Have Visited Several Sections Make Report.

Inspectors under Commissioner of Agriculture E. S. Brigham, have just completed the first field inspection of potatoes for seed certification. The number, something over 150 fields, is much larger than that of any previous years since the project was started and manifests a large development of interest in the plan. That this interest is justified is shown by the number of growers from the great Long Island and New Jersey potato regions who come to this state to look up a source for their seed supply, a situation resulting from the very high standing which Vermont seed potatoes have made both in experimental plots and commercial fields in those regions.

H. R. Taimage, one of the largest and best known growers from Riverhead, L. I., who has just made his annual visit through the state for the purpose above mentioned, spoke very encouragingly of the conditions this year, especially in finding but a small percentage of mosaic disease. He visited fields in the vicinity of Rutland, Brandon, Rochester, Randolph and Corinth, paying particular attention to the fields of the Randolph Potato Growers' association, which aggregate nearly 100 acres.

Although a small percentage of fields were necessarily eliminated from further consideration, owing to varietal mixture or disease, the inspectors report the general condition of the potatoes as good. Leaf roll appears to be the most prevalent disease, and all growers, whether of inspected fields or not, are advised to eliminate weak plants from the plots from which they expect to prime seed stock. Such plants are likely to be infected either with leaf roll or mosaic, both of which are transmitted through the seed.

Where It's Really Hot.

"Call this hot weather," said a visitor to Boston, "Why I've seen it so hot down South that the popcorn popped right on the stalks."

"Whew!" exclaimed the host.

"And that's not all; the juice of the cane in the next field turned to molasses, ran through the fence, mixed up with the popcorn and formed the finest combination of popcorn and molasses that ever crossed your lips."—Boston Transcript.

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There are two feet of comfort in every pair of Regal Shoes we have here.

Let us fit a pair to your feet, and you'll soon say we know what we're talking about.

There is a difference between shoes made to sell and shoes made to wear and give comfort to the foot; Regals go on the theory that comfort is the thing that really pays in the end.

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THEORY: "An exposition of the general principles of science."—Webster.

Columbus followed a new theory and a new science when he guided his little expedition over unknown seas. A Progressive; had he lived with Fulton, sidewheelers would have replaced his little sailing vessels; had he lived with us, his transports would be a turbine or possibly a dirigible. Living to-day and had chance, fortune or choice made him a dairymen, he would choose a

Universal Milker

—the result of correct theory and the application of a score of years spent in the study of mechanical milking, the product of an up-to-date factory honestly conducted.

It is not chained hopelessly to a past, but has builded on past experience and is the milker of to-day.

Mr. Dairymen, the milker of the future will contain certain essential characteristics found only in the Universal. Sometime you will use one. It has alternating pulsation, a supporting liner, upward massage, and efficient release. Its pulsator is guaranteed for the lifetime of the buyer. It is always sold on trial. Sold by

E. H. Slayton

262 North Main Street, Barre

Fordson Tractors, Gas Engines, Cream Separators, Burkett System of Lightning Rods, etc.
A Perfection Milker, used less than a year and taken in exchange for a Universal, for sale at a bargain.

Cow Dug Up Jewels.

Ever hear of the fool mule that stepped in the mud in South Africa and unearthed a million-dollar diamond? Well, here's a cow that belongs in the same class.

The cow is owned by George S. Christy of Richardson county, Nebraska, state legislator. Christy was driving her home from pasture at milking time one day when she became peaved at something or other and began to tear up the ground with her horns. Christy noticed a bright object in the earth where the cow's horns had plowed. He picked it up. It was a pure white tourmaline. He fished around in the torn-up soil and found several moonstones and a topaz.

Tourmaline, moonstones and topaz are popular now in new all-American jewelry. Christy had a lapidary cut the

large tourmaline into six gems which he sold for \$15 each. The moonstone and topaz brought him an even larger amount of money.

Geologists say these precious stones were probably brought to Nebraska from some unknown locality in the far north by glacial drift in the age of ice.—Richmond Times Dispatch.

Ocean Hasn't Gone "Dry."

The sea-captains continue making port, without let or hindrance.—Boston Transcript.

There Are Others.

"I'm surprised that you broke your engagement to Jack. You used to say he was one in a thousand."

"I still think so; but I have discovered that he's not the only one in a thousand."—Boston Transcript.

USED EVERYWHERE

